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SANITARY LEGISLATION.

POISONS AND HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.¹

A Digest of Laws and Regulations Relating to the Possession, Use, Sale, and Manufacture of Poisons and Habit-Forming Drugs Enacted During 1913 and 1914, Now in Force in the United States.

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Missouri.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Joplin, Mo., City Ord. No. 5174, Sept. 1, 1914.]

An ordinance relating to the sale of carbolic acid, poisons, morphine, heroin, cocaine, codeine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloral hydrate or compounds or derivatives of any of said substances, and relating to the distribution of sample packages of medicines and prohibiting the smoking or keeping of opium, and prohibiting the sale or advertisement of drugs or other articles known to produce abortions, and providing a penalty for the violation of this ordinance.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person whatever, except a licensed pharmacist, to sell, barter, exchange, give away, dispose of or deliver to any person within the city any carbolic acid, or any extract or product thereof, or any preparation or compound of which it is an element or ingredient, containing more than 5 per cent of carbolic acid: *Provided, however,* This section shall not apply to the sale of crude carbolic acid in quantities exceeding 1 gallon or to the sale of a solution or mixture containing equal portions of carbolic acid, glycerin, and alcohol, or to the commerce, or to the trade, to or between wholesale druggists and retail druggists, apothecaries, or pharmacists, or sales or gifts to public institutions, charitable institutions, or hospitals for medical or sanitary use therein.

SEC. 2. That upon the sale of carbolic acid as mentioned in section 1 of this ordinance the licensed pharmacist shall take from the purchaser an application or order containing the following information:

First. The person for whom it is to be used.

Second. The date of sale.

Third. The purpose for which it is to be used.

Fourth. The signature of the purchaser.

SEC. 3. All such applications shall be open for inspection by all officers of the law, and such application shall be kept and preserved for one year after re-

¹ Second supplement to Public Health Bulletin No. 56. Continued from last week's Public Health Reports. The first supplement was published as Reprint No. 146 from the Public Health Reports.

ceiving same. It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse or prevent in any manner or by any means the inspection of such applications, or any thereof, by any of said officers, or for any licensed pharmacist, as mentioned in the preceding sections, to fail or neglect to keep or preserve such applications, or any of them, as provided herein.

SEC. 6. No poisonous medicine, decoction, or substance shall be held for sale or sold, except for lawful purposes and with proper motives, and by persons competent to give the proper directions and precautions as to the use of the same; nor shall any bottle, box, parcel, or receptacle thereof be delivered to any person unless the same is plainly marked on the outside "Poison," nor to any person who the party delivering same has reason to think intends it for any illegal or improper use or purpose.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any licensed pharmacist to sell or give more carbolic acid to any one person than is necessary for bona fide purposes, as provided in section 1 of this ordinance; and further, it shall be unlawful for any licensed physician to prescribe more of the drugs mentioned in section 4 of this ordinance than may be necessary for bona fide purposes to cure or prevent sickness or disease.

SEC. 8. No person, firm, or corporation shall be permitted to sell or advertise any drug, medicine, or other article which is known by the medical profession to produce abortions or that may have a tendency to destroy the human fetus.

SEC. 9. No doctor, druggist, or other person shall make, sell, put up, prepare, or administer any prescription, decoction, or medicine under any deceptive or fraudulent name, direction, or pretense.

SEC. 10. No person shall be permitted to give away, deposit, or otherwise distribute any sample package, parcel, box, or other quantity of any nostrum, proprietary medicine, or other material of an alleged medicinal character, or purporting to be a curative agency, by means of depositing or leaving same in any hallway, private area or yard, or on any doorstep, or in any place in any street, alley, or public ground in the city.

Section 12 provides penalties. (See under Sale and use of cocaine and narcotics.)

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Joplin, Mo., City Ord. No. 5174, Sept. 1, 1914.]

SEC. 4. No druggist or other person shall sell or give away any morphine, cocaine, heroin, codeine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloral hydrate, or any salt or compound or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives, except upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, which prescription shall contain the name and address of the person for whom prescribed, the date the same shall have been filled, and shall be permanently retained on file by the person, firm, or corporation where the same shall have been filled, and shall be filled but once, and of it no copy shall be taken by any person, and the original shall be open at all times to the inspection of the prescriber and all officers of the law, except, however, that such articles mentioned in this section may lawfully be sold at wholesale upon the written order of a licensed pharmacist, and such articles may be lawfully sold to a licensed practicing physician, licensed dentist, or licensed veterinary surgeon, when such sales are made in good faith and for a lawful purpose: *Provided, however,* That when such sales are made to a licensed pharmacist, licensed practicing physician, licensed dentist, or licensed veterinary surgeon, the person selling same shall affix or cause to be affixed to the bottle, box, ves-

sel, or package containing the article sold, and upon the outside wrapper of the package containing the article sold, as originally put up, a label distinctly displaying name and quantity of the article so sold, and containing any of the foregoing substances or any of their salts, compounds, or derivatives, and also the word "poison," with the name and place of business of the seller, all printed in red ink: *And provided also*, That the wholesale dealer shall, before delivering any of the articles, make or cause to be made in a book kept for the purpose an entry of the sale thereof, stating the date of the sale, the quantity, name, and form in which sold, the name and address of the purchaser, and the name of the person by whom the entry is made; and the said book shall be always open for the inspection by the proper authorities of the law, and shall be preserved for at least one year after the date of the last entry made therein.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any physician to prescribe, sell, or offer for sale, dispense, or give away any morphine, heroin, cocaine, codeine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloral hydrate, or any salt or compound or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any substance, preparation, or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives to any person known to be addicted to the habitual use of morphine, heroin, cocaine, codeine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloral hydrate, or any salt or compound or derivative of any of the foregoing substances, or any substance containing any of the foregoing substances, or any of their salts or compounds or derivatives in any form: *Provided*, That a licensed physician may prescribe such drugs when necessary for the immediate preservation of the life of such person.

SEC. 11. No person within the city shall keep or maintain, or become an inmate of, or in any way contribute to the support of any place, house, or room for opium smoking, or where persons assemble for the purpose of inhaling opium, or inhaling the fumes thereof.

SEC. 12. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail for not less than 5 nor more than 60 days for the first offense, and for the second offense, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200, or be imprisoned in the city jail not less than 5 days nor more than 60 days, and for the third offense shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, and by imprisonment in the city jail for not less than 5 days nor more than 60 days.

Nebraska.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 28.]

SECTION 1. If any person shall give or sell to or place in the possession of, or attempt to give or sell to or place in the possession of any convict, prisoner, or inmate of any penitentiary, reformatory, jail, or asylum in this State, or shall give or sell to or place in the possession of, or attempt to give or sell to or place in the possession of any officer, employee, or other person in or about such penitentiary, jail, or asylum for the purpose of being given or sold to or placed in the possession of such convict, prisoner, or inmate by such officer, employee, or other person whomsoever, any cocaine, morphine, opium, or any compound or derivative thereof or intoxicating liquors, except upon the direct prescription of a regularly licensed and reputable physician and with the consent of the authorities of such penitentiary, reformatory, jail, or asylum, or any firearms, explosives, or weapons of any kind, or if any person shall aid or assist in pro-

curing the same to be done as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 260.]

SEC. 12 (as amended). The term "misbranded" as used herein shall apply to all drugs, malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device, regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product, or malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors, which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, place, or country in which it is manufactured or produced. For the purpose of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded in the case of drugs: First, if it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article. Second, if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, phenac[e]tine (acetphenetidine), antipyrine, or any other of the coal-tar preparations, belladonna, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein. Third, if its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false or fraudulent. * * *

Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the compounding of family or domestic receipts; the dispensing of prescriptions written by regular licensed physicians, veterinary surgeons, or dentists and kept on file with the dispensing pharmacist, nor to such drugs as are recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, the American Homeopathic Pharmacopœia, and the National Formulary, and which are sold under the name by which they are recognized * * *.

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 109.]

SEC. 11. For the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated * * *

In the case of confectionery: If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, paraffin, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug. * * *

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in any manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed. Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically or by maceration in water or otherwise, and directions for the removal of such preservative shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption. * * *

[Laws, 1913, chap. 260.]

SEC. 12 (as amended). The term "misbranded" as used herein shall apply * * * In the case of food, or malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors: First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and the other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, phenacetin[e] (acetphenetidine), antipyrine, or any other of the coal-tar preparations, belladonna, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein * * *: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added or deleterious ingredient to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the manufacture and sale within this State of flour bleached with nitrogen peroxide.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 116.]

SEC. 7159 (as amended). Any person who shall sell, give, or furnish any intoxicating liquors to any insane person or idiot or habitual drunkard or person who has at any time been committed for treatment under the provisions of chapter 12 of the session laws of 1905 (10110) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined for each and every offense not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 67.]

SECTION 1. If any person shall sell, give, or furnish any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors or any intoxicating drinks of any kind to any Indian of whole or mixed blood, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. * * *

[Laws, 1913, chap. 198.]

An act prescribing the liability of an employer to make compensation for injuries received by an employee in the course of employment. * * *

SEC. 27. If the employee is injured by reason of his intentional willful negligence or by reason of being in a state of intoxication, neither he nor his beneficiaries shall receive any compensation under the provisions of this act.

STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 109.]

SEC. 10. The term "drug" as used in this act shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or animals. The term "food" as used therein shall include all articles

used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or animals whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 11. For the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated, in case of drugs—

First. If when a drug is sold under or by the name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of the investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

New Jersey.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Atlantic City Ord. 3, Feb. 14, 1914.]

SEC. 4. * * * For the purposes of this ordinance an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded, in the case of drugs—

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide, acetphenetidine, phenacetin, or antipyrin, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein: *Provided*, That nothing in this subdivision contained shall be construed to apply to such preparations as are specified and recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, which are in accordance therewith, or to the compounding of family or domestic recipes, or the filling of prescriptions furnished by practicing physicians, dentists, or veterinarians, the originals of which recipes and prescriptions are retained and filed by the druggists compounding or filling the same: *And provided further, however*, That nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to apply to such drugs or medicines as are personally dispensed by legally licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinarians in the course of their practice as such physicians, dentists, or veterinarians.

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Atlantic City Ord. 3, Feb. 14, 1914.]

SEC. 3. For the purpose of this ordinance an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

In the case of confectionery:

If it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance, or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound, or narcotic drug.

In the case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed or packed with it, so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by an external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically or by maceration in water or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this ordinance shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

SEC. 4. The term "misbranded" as used herein shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or county in which it is manufactured or produced.

For the purpose of this ordinance an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded, in the case of food—

First. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilid, acetphenetidin, or phenacetin or antipyrin, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

Third. If in package form and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

Fourth. If the package containing it, or its label, shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular.

[New Brunswick Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 20, 1913.]

ART. 21. *Food and drugs*.—SECTION 1. No person shall distribute or sell, or manufacture for distribution or sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any article of food or drug which under any of the provisions of chapter 217 of the Laws of the State of New Jersey, 1907, shall be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded.

SEC. 2. Chapter 217 of the laws of 1907, cited in section 1 of this article, being "An act to secure the purity of foods, beverages, confectionery, condiments, drugs, and medicines, and to prevent deception in the distribution and sale thereof" (revision 1907), together with the supplements thereto and the regulations and rules of the State board of health adopted for the enforcement of the said act is hereby adopted as an ordinance of this board.

SEC. 4. The health officer of this board is hereby charged with the enforcement of this article * * *.

OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 162.]

1. *General duties of employers.*—Every employer shall, without cost to the employees, provide reasonably effective devices, means, and methods to prevent the contraction by his employees of any illness or disease incident to the work or process in which such employees are engaged.

2. *Especially dangerous work or processes.*—(a) Every work or process in the manufacture of white lead, red lead, litharge, sugar of lead, arsenate of lead, lead chromate, lead sulphate, lead nitrate, or fluosilicate is hereby declared to be especially dangerous to the health of the employees who, while engaged in such work or process, are exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions.

(b) Every work or process in the manufacture of pottery, tiles, or porcelain-enameled sanitary ware is hereby declared to be especially dangerous to the health of the employees who, while engaged in such work or process, are exposed to lead dusts or lead solutions.

3. *Duties of employers to provide safety appliances for the protection of employees in especially dangerous works or processes.*—Every employer shall, without cost to the employees, provide the following devices, means, and methods for the protection of his employees who, while engaged in any work or process included in section 2, are exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions:

(a) Working rooms, hoods, and air exhausts for the protection of employees engaged in any work or process which produces lead dust or lead fumes. The employer shall provide and maintain workrooms adequately lighted and ventilated, and so arranged that there is a continuous and sufficient change of air, and all such rooms shall be fully separated by partition walls from all departments in which the work or process is of nondusty character; and all such rooms shall be provided with a floor permitting an easy removal of dust by wet methods or vacuum cleaning, and all such floors shall be cleaned either by wet method or vacuum cleaner daily.

Every work or process referred to in section 2, including the corroding or oxidizing of lead, and the crushing, mixing, sifting, grinding, and packing of all lead salts or other compounds referred to in section 2, shall be so conducted and such adequate devices provided and maintained by the employer as to protect the employee, as far as possible, from contact with lead dust or lead fumes. Every kettle, vessel, receptacle, or furnace in which lead in any form referred to in section 2 is being melted or treated, and any place where the contents of such kettles, receptacles, or furnaces are discharged, shall be provided with a hood connected with an efficient air exhaust; all vessels or containers in which dry lead in any chemical form or combination referred to in section 2 is being conveyed from one place to another within the factory shall be equipped, at the places where the same are filled or discharged, with hoods having connection with an efficient air exhaust, and all hoppers, chutes, conveyers, elevators, separators, vents from separators, dumps, pulverizers, chasers, dry pans or other apparatus for drying pulp lead, drying pans dump, and all barrel packers and cars or other receptacles into which corrosions are at the time being emptied, shall be connected with an efficient dust-collecting system, such system to be regulated by the discharge of air from a fan, pump, or other apparatus, either through a cloth dust collector having an area of not less than one-half square foot of cloth to every cubic foot of air passing through it per minute, the dust collector to be placed in a separate room, which no employee shall be required or allowed to enter, except for essential repairs, while the works are

in operation, or such other apparatus as will efficiently remove the lead dusts from the air before it is discharged into the outer air.

(b) *Washing facilities.*—The employer shall provide a wash room or rooms for such employees, which shall be separate from the workrooms, be kept clean and be equipped with (1) lavatory basins with waste pipes and two spigots conveying hot and cold water, or (2) basins placed in troughs fitted with waste pipes and for each basin two spigots conveying hot and cold water, or (3) troughs of enamel or similar smooth impervious material fitted with waste pipes, and for every 2 feet of trough two spigots conveying hot and cold water.

Where basins are provided there shall be at least one basin for every five such employees and where troughs are provided at least 2 feet of trough length for every five such employees. The employer shall also furnish nail brushes and soap, and shall provide at least three clean towels per week for each such employee. A time allowance of not less than 10 minutes, at the employer's expense, shall be made to each of such employees for the use of said wash room before the lunch hour and at the close of the day's work.

The employer engaged in the manufacture of white lead, red lead, litharge, sugar of lead, arsenate of lead, lead chromate, lead sulphate, lead nitrate, or fluo-silicate shall provide at least one shower bath for every five such employees. The baths shall be approached by wooden runways, be provided with movable wooden floor gratings, be supplied with controlled hot and cold water, and be kept clean. The employer shall furnish soap and shall provide at least two clean bath towels per week for each employee. An additional time allowance of not less than 10 minutes, at the employer's expense, shall be made to each such employee for the use of said baths at least twice a week at the close of the day's work. The employer shall keep a record of each time that such baths are used by each employee, which record shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the department of labor of this State and also by the State Board of Health.

(c) *Dressing rooms.*—The employer shall provide a dressing room or rooms which shall be separate from the workrooms, to be furnished with a double sanitary locker or two single sanitary lockers for each such employee, and be kept clean.

(d) *Eating rooms.*—The employer shall provide an eating room or eating rooms for such employees, and such rooms shall be separate from the workrooms, be furnished with a sufficient number of tables and seats, and be kept clean. No such employee shall take or be allowed to take any food or drink of any kind into any workroom, nor shall any such employee remain or be allowed to remain in any workroom during the time allowed for his meals.

(e) *Drinking fountains.*—The employer shall provide and maintain a sufficient number of sanitary drinking fountains readily accessible for the use of such employees.

(f) *Clothing.*—The employer shall provide at least two pairs of overalls and two jumpers for each employee, and repair or renew such clothing when necessary, and wash the same weekly. Such clothing shall be kept exclusively for the use of that employee.

(g) *Respirators.*—The employer shall provide and renew when necessary at least two reasonably effective respirators for each employee who, while engaged in any work or process which produces lead dusts, is exposed to such dusts; provided, if at any time it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Labor of the State of New Jersey, in the case of any manufacturer or process or any operation forming part thereof in the potteries that injury to health is adequately prevented by other appliances or any other condition than those

prescribed by law, he may modify the whole or any part of the law so far as it applies to such pottery manufacture or process.

4. *Duties of employees in especially dangerous works or processes to use the safety appliances provided by the employers.*—Every employee who, while engaged in any work or process included in section 2, is exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions, shall—

(a) Use the washing facilities provided by the employer in accord with section 3 (b), and wash himself at least as often as a time allowance is therein granted for such use.

(b) Use the eating room provided by the employer in section 3 (d), unless the employee goes off the premises for his meals.

(c) Put on and wear at all times, while engaged in such work or process, a suit of the clothing provided by the employer in accord with section 3 (f), and remove the same before leaving at the close of the day's work; and keep his street clothes and working clothes, when not in use, in separate lockers or separate parts of the locker provided by the employer in accordance with section 3 (c).

(d) Keep clean the respirators provided by the employer in accordance with section 3 (g), and use one at all times while engaged in any work or process which produces lead dusts and is exposed to such dusts.

5. *Notices.*—The employer engaged in any of the processes mentioned in section 2 shall post in a conspicuous place in every workroom where any work or process included in section 2 is carried on, in every room where washing facilities are provided, in every dressing room and eating room, a notice of the known dangers arising from such work or process and simple instructions for avoiding, as far as possible, such dangers. The commissioner of labor shall prepare a notice containing the provisions of this act, and shall furnish, free of cost, a reasonable number of copies thereof to every employer included in section 2, and the employer shall post copies thereof in the manner hereinabove stated. The notices required in this section shall be printed in plain type on cardboard, and shall be in English and in such other languages as the circumstances may reasonably require. The contents of such notices shall be explained to every employee who may be exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions by the employer when the said employee enters the employment in such work or process, interpreters being provided by the employer, when necessary, to carry out the above requirements.

6. *Medical examination.*—The employer shall cause every employee who, while engaged in any work or process included in section 2, is exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions to be examined at least once a month for the purpose of ascertaining if symptoms of lead poisoning appear in any employee. The employee shall submit himself to the monthly examination and to examination at such other times and places as he may reasonably be requested by the employer, and he shall fully and truly answer all questions bearing on lead poisoning asked him by the examining physician. The examination shall be made by a licensed physician, designated and paid by the employer, and shall be made during the working hours, a time allowance therefor, at the employer's expense, being made to each employee so examined.

7. *Record and reports of medical examination.*—Every physician making any examination under section 6 and finding what he believes to be symptoms of lead poisoning shall enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the employer, a record of such examination, containing the names and addresses of the employees so examined, the particular work or process in which he is engaged, the date, place, and finding of such examination, and the directions

given in each case by the physician. The record shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the Department of Labor and by the State board of health.

Within 48 hours after such examination and finding the examining physician shall send a report thereof in duplicate, one copy to the Department of Labor and one to the State board of health. The report shall be on or in conformity with blanks furnished by the State board of health, free of cost, to every employer included in section 2, and shall state—

(a) Name, occupation, and address of employee.

(b) Name, business, and address of employer.

(c) Nature and probable extent of disease.

(d) Such other information as may be reasonably required by the State board of health.

The examining physician shall also, within the said 48 hours, report such examination and find to the employer, and after five days from such report the employer shall not continue the said employee in any work or process where he will be exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions, nor return the said employee to such work or process without a written permit from a licensed physician.

8. *Enforcement.*—The commissioner of labor shall enforce this act and prosecute all violations of the same. The said commissioner, the assistant commissioner, and the inspectors of the said department shall be allowed at all reasonable times to inspect any place of employment included in this act.

9. Provides penalties.

10. Provides recovery of penalties and pleadings.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 121.]

AN ACT Relating to the employment of persons in compressed air.

6. *Medical attendants and nurses.*—Every employer carrying on any work in the prosecution of which persons are employed in compressed air shall—

(1) Employ one or more licensed physicians as medical officers, who shall be present to render medical assistance at all necessary times at the place where such work is in progress, and who shall perform such other duties as are imposed on them by this act;

(2) If the maximum air pressure in such work exceeds 17 pounds, employ one or more registered nurses or one or more competent persons, which persons shall be selected by the medical officer and be certified by him to be competent, by actual experience, to handle cases of compressed-air illness. The nurses or persons so employed shall have charge of the hospital lock provided for in this act, and may also have other duties of a clerical nature, exclusive of timekeeping, such as will not require their presence elsewhere than at the hospital lock and such as they may leave at any time their service at the lock is necessary.

7. *Employment of certain persons prohibited.*—No person known to be addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants shall be employed or permitted to work in compressed air.

8. *Physical examinations.*—(1) No person shall be employed or permitted to work in compressed air until he has been examined by the medical officer and found to be physically qualified therefor. * * *

METHYL ALCOHOL.

[Perth Amboy Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 17, 1913.]

ART. 2. SEC. 6. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell any food, drug, preparation, or mixture of any kind whatsoever, intended for internal use, which contains methyl or wood alcohol; nor shall any person sell or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, or use upon or apply to the body of another any drug, hair tonic, bay rum, or similar preparation intended for external use which contains methyl or wood alcohol: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section shall apply to veterinary remedies containing methyl or wood alcohol when such remedies are plainly and distinctly labeled in such a manner that they are intended solely for external use on animals.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 for the first offense and to a penalty of \$200 for the second offense and to a penalty of \$300 for the third offense and each subsequent offense.

STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Atlantic City Ord. 3, Feb. 14, 1914.]

SEC. 2. The term "drug," as used in this ordinance, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used internally or externally for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of man or animal; the term "food," as used in this ordinance, shall include every article used for food or drink by man or animal, and every ingredient of such articles, and all confectionery and condiments.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of this ordinance an article shall be deemed to be adulterated, in the case of drugs—

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, or is contained in a bottle, box, or other container bearing a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided,* That no drug sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, or contained in a bottle, box, or other container bearing a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, except any drug sold under or by the name of any preparation of opium, iodine, camphor, ginger, or peppermint, or contained in a bottle, box, or other container bearing the name of any such preparation, shall be deemed to be adulterated under this section if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly and correctly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that laid down in such United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

[New Brunswick, Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 20, 1913.]

ART. 21. *Food and drugs.*—SEC. 3. The term "drug" as used in this article shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any

substance or mixture of substances intended to be used internally for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of man or animal. * * *

SEC. 4. The health officer of this board is hereby charged with the enforcement of this article. * * *

New York.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[New York City Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 17, 1914.]

Resolved, That section 67a of the sanitary code be, and the same is, hereby amended to take effect March 1, 1914, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 67a. No person shall sell or offer for sale at retail bichloride of mercury, otherwise known as corrosive sublimate, in the dry form except upon the prescription of a duly authorized physician or veterinary surgeon, and then only, in tablets of a particularly distinctive form or color, labeled "Poison" upon each tablet, and dispensed in sealed glass containers conspicuously labeled with the word "Poison" in red letters.

This section does not apply to any preparation containing one-tenth of a grain or less of bichloride of mercury.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 363.]

An act to amend the public-health law in relation to the sale of habit-forming drugs.

SECTION 1. Chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding, after article 11, a new article, to be article 11a thereof, to read as follows:

ART. 11a. Section 245. Sale prohibited; exception.

Section 246. Prescriptions; certificates.

Section 247. Order blanks; filing.

Section 248. Physicians, etc., to keep records.

Section 249. Hypodermic syringe; sale of; record; penalty.

Section 249a. Commitment; procedure; discharge.

Section 249b. Revocation of license.

Section 249c. Revocation of license after conviction.

Section 249d. Penalties.

SEC. 245. *Sale prohibited; exception.*—No pharmacist, druggist, or other person shall sell, have, or offer for sale or give away any chloral, opium, or any of its salts, alkaloids, or derivatives, or any compound or preparation of any of them, except upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, veterinarian, or dentist, provided that the provisions of this article shall not apply to the sale of domestic and proprietary remedies actually sold in good faith as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this article: *And provided further*, That such remedies and preparations do not contain more than 2 grains of opium, or one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-fourth grain of heroin, or one grain of codeine, or 10 grains of chloral or their salts in 1 fluid ounce or, if a solid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce, nor to plasters, liniments, and ointments for external use only.

SEC. 246. *Prescriptions; certificates.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell at retail or give away any of the drugs, their salts, derivatives, or preparations mentioned in section 245 of this chapter except as herein provided without first receiving a written prescription signed by a duly licensed physician,

veterinarian, or dentist. The prescription must contain substantially the following: The name in full of the physician, veterinarian, or dentist issuing such prescription, his office address, his office hours, and telephone, and the name, age, and address of the person to whom and date on which such prescription is issued. It shall be unlawful for any duly licensed physician, veterinarian, or dentist to issue any such prescription containing any of the drugs, their salts, derivatives, or preparations mentioned in section 245 of this chapter, except after a physical examination of any person for the treatment of disease, injury, or deformity. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell at retail any of the drugs or preparations of any of those mentioned in section 245 of this article without first verifying the authority of any prescription containing more than 4 grains of morphine, 30 grains of opium, 2 grains of heroin, 6 grains of codeine, or 4 drams of chloral. Such verification can be made by telephone or otherwise. Such prescription so received shall be filled out at the time of receiving the same for the full quantity prescribed, and no prescription so received shall be filled out more than 10 days after the date which said prescription be dated. Such prescription, from which no copy shall be taken, shall be retained by the person who dispenses the same and shall be filled but once. On such prescription shall be inscribed the name and address of the purchaser making such purchase and the date upon which said sale is made. Any person who sells at retail, furnishes, or dispenses any of the drugs mentioned in section 245 of this chapter upon a written prescription by a duly registered physician or veterinarian or dentist shall, at the time of dispensing the same, place upon the package a label or deliver therewith a certificate stating the name and address of the person selling or furnishing the same, the name and address of the physician, veterinarian, or dentist upon whose prescription such sale is made, the date of sale, and the name of the person to whom such sale is made. Any person other than a manufacturer of any of the drugs mentioned in section 245, or a wholesale dealer in drugs, or a licensed pharmacist, licensed druggist, duly registered practicing physician, licensed veterinarian, or a licensed dentist, who shall possess any of the drugs mentioned in section 245, or their salts, derivatives, or preparations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, unless said possession is authorized by the certificate described in this section. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale of any of such drugs by any manufacturing pharmacists or chemists or wholesale or retail pharmacists or druggists, or to hospitals, colleges, scientific, or public institutions, except that such sales shall be made in the manner provided in the next succeeding section.

SEC. 247. Order blanks; filing.—The State commissioner of health shall prepare and furnish to all boards of health or officers official order blanks, serially numbered in duplicate, bound in book form, with carbon or transfer paper between the duplicate pages. The said official order shall be furnished by the local health board or officer to any local, duly licensed physician, dentist, pharmacist, druggist, or veterinarian, upon which must be written all orders for the purchase of any of the drugs enumerated in section 245 of this chapter for the use of such physician, dentist, pharmacist, druggist, or veterinarian. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, furnish, or dispose to any physician, pharmacist, druggist, veterinarian, or dentist any of the drugs enumerated in section 245 of this chapter without first receiving from such physician, druggist, veterinarian, or dentist an official order blank, as provided in this section, which official order shall be retained by the person or corporation who sells, furnishes, or dispenses any of the drugs enumerated in section 245 of this chapter, and such official order shall be kept in a separate file or book, and an

entry made or caused to be made on the order, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, and the name of the person making such sale.

SEC. 248. *Physicians, et cetera, to keep records.*—All physicians, druggists, pharmacists, veterinarians, and dentists shall keep on record the name and address of each person to whom such physician, dentist, or veterinarian administers or disposes in any way whatsoever any of the drugs enumerated in section 245 of this chapter, and the quantity so administered, disposed of, or given away. Such record shall be preserved for five years, and shall always be open for inspection by the proper authorities. Any violation of this section is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor.

SEC. 249. *Hypodermic syringe; sale of; record; penalty.*—It is unlawful for any person to sell at retail or to furnish to any person other than a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinarian an instrument commonly known as a hypodermic syringe or an instrument commonly known as a hypodermic needle, without the written order of a duly licensed physician or veterinarian. Every person who disposes of or sells at retail, or furnishes or gives away to any person, either of the above instruments, upon the written order of a duly licensed physician or veterinarian, shall, before delivering the same, enter in a book kept for that purpose the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, and a description of the instrument sold, disposed of, furnished, or given away. Any person or persons who sell, dispose of, or give away an instrument commonly known as a hypodermic syringe or an instrument commonly known as a hypodermic needle, except in the manner prescribed in this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 249a. *Commitment of habitual drug users; procedure; discharge.*—The constant use by any person of any habit-forming drug, except under the direction and consent of a duly licensed physician, is hereby declared to be dangerous to the public health. Whenever a complaint shall be made to any magistrate that any person is addicted to the use of any habit-forming drug without the consent or direction of a duly licensed physician, such magistrate, after due notice and hearing, is satisfied that the complaint is founded, and that the person is addicted to the use of a habit-forming drug, shall commit such person to a State, county, or city hospital or institution licensed under the State lunacy commission. Whenever the chief medical officer of such institution shall certify to any magistrate that any person so committed has been sufficiently treated or give any other reason which is deemed adequate and sufficient he may discharge the person so committed. Every person committed under the provisions of this section shall observe all the rules and regulations of the institution or hospital. Any such person who willfully violates the rules and regulations of the institution or repeatedly conducts himself in a disorderly manner may be taken before a magistrate by the order of the chief medical officer of the institution. The chief medical officer may enter a complaint against such person for disorderly conduct, and the magistrate, after a hearing and upon due evidence of such disorderly conduct, may commit such person for a period of not to exceed six months to any institution to which persons convicted of disorderly conduct or vagrancy may be committed, and such institution shall keep such persons separate and apart from the other inmates: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any person committed to any institution under its provisions from appealing to any court having jurisdiction for a review of the evidence in which this commitment was made.

SEC. 249b. *Revocation of licenses.*—Any license heretofore issued to any physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, or registered nurse may be revoked by

the proper officers or boards having power to issue licenses to any of the foregoing upon proof that the licensee is addicted to the use of any habit-forming drug or drugs after giving such licensee reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard. Whenever it shall appear, after one year from date of revocation of such license, that such licensee has fully recovered and is no longer an addict to any of the drugs herein prohibited, such board may grant a rehearing and in its discretion reissue the license of such licensee.

SEC. 249c. *Revocation of license after conviction.*—Whenever any physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, or registered nurse is convicted in a court having jurisdiction of any of the violations of this article, any officer or board having power to issue licenses to any such physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, or registered nurse may, after giving such licensee reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard, revoke the same.

SEC. 249d. *Penalties.*—Any violation of any of the provisions of this article shall be deemed a misdemeanor. Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to amend or repeal section 1746 of the penal law.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 1914.

[New York City Reg. Bd. of H., July 28, 1914.]

SEC. 182 (as amended). No cocaine or salts of cocaine, alpha or beta eucain, either alone or in combination with other substances, or any substance under any other name giving a physiological reaction similar to the physiological reaction of cocaine, and no opium or preparation of opium, and no morphine or salts of morphine, and no cannabis indica or preparation of cannabis indica, or the derivatives of either or any of the substances named herein, shall be held or offered for sale or sold or given away at retail by any person in the city of New York except upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, veterinarian, or dentist.

Nothing hereinbefore mentioned, however, shall apply to compound mixtures containing opium or morphine or cannabis indica or their derivatives for external use only in the form of liniments, ointments, oleates, or plasters.

[Schenectady Ord., July 28, 1913.]

SECTION 1. No cocaine or salts of cocaine, eucaine, alpha or beta eucaine, either alone or in combination with other substances or any substance under any other name giving a similar chemical test of cocaine, no opium or official preparations of opium, and no morphine or salts of morphine, or the derivatives of either or any of them, shall be sold at retail by any person in the city of Schenectady, except upon the written prescription of a physician, duly authorized to practice as such, or other person duly authorized by law to practice medicine and administer drugs or perform surgery with the use of instruments. Nothing hereinbefore contained, however, shall apply to compounded mixtures containing opium or morphine or their derivatives the formulas for which are given in the latest Dispensatory or National Formulary, and in which mixtures the maximum dose, as plainly stated on the label of the package dispensed, does not contain more than one-half grain of powdered opium or the equivalent of its alkaloids; and nothing herein contained shall apply to preparations for external use only in the form of liniments, lotions, ointments, or oleates, provided said last-mentioned preparations shall be labeled "For external use only" and marked "Poison."

SEC. 2. Every pharmacist practicing pharmacy within the limits of the city of Schenectady shall, within 48 hours from the time the original prescrip-

tion has been dispensed, file with the chief of police a copy of every prescription calling for cocaine, or any of its salts responding to the same chemical test and containing more than 1 grain to the ounce in liquid form or 2 grains to the ounce in ointment form.

SEC. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[New York City Reg. Bd. of H., July 28, 1914.]

SEC. 69 (as amended). * * * A drug shall be deemed misbranded:

(a) If it be an imitation or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

(b) If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

(c) If the package or its label bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or regarding their action on diseased conditions, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 223.]

SEC. 240a (as amended). In an action or proceeding, civil or criminal, against any person for violating any provision of this article relating to retailing or dispensing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions, and poisons, or to misbranding or substituting, it shall be necessary to prove at the trial or hearing that at the time and place of the taking of any sample of drugs, chemicals, medicines, or poisons to be analyzed, the person taking the same divided it into two substantially equal parts, hermetically or otherwise effectively and completely sealed, delivered one such sealed part to the pharmacist, druggist, or storekeeper from whose premises such sample was taken, and delivered the other part so sealed to the chemist designated by the State board of pharmacy; and the facts herein required to be proven shall be alleged in the complaint or information by which such action or proceeding was begun.

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws 1914, chap. 494.]

SEC. 200 (as amended). No person or persons, firm, association, or corporation shall, within this State, manufacture, produce, sell, offer or expose for sale, or serve in any hotel, restaurant, eating house, or other place of public entertainment, any article of food which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this article. The term "food" as used herein shall include all articles used for food, confectionery, or condiments by man, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 201 (as amended). In the case of confectionery, an article shall be deemed to be adulterated if it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substances or poisonous colors or flavors, or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health. In the case of food, an article shall be deemed to be adulterated: * * *

4. If it contain any added poisonous ingredient or any ingredient which may render such article injurious to the health of the person consuming it. * * *

6. If it contains methyl or wood alcohol in any of its forms, or any methylated preparation made from it.

An article of food shall be deemed to be misbranded: * * *

3. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement shall be false or misleading in any particular, * * * provided that an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases: * * *

First. Articles of food sold under their own distinctive names.

Second. Articles plainly marked to indicate that they are mixtures, imitations, or blends.

[New York City Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 22, 1913.]

Resolved, That this board regards as adulterated, under the sanitary code, foods greened with copper salts; and be it further

Resolved, That on and after June 1, 1913, no foods greened with copper salts shall be brought into the city, held, kept, or offered for sale therein.

METHYL ALCOHOL.

[New York City Reg. Bd. of H., July 28, 1914.]

SEC. 66a (as amended). No person shall sell, offer for sale, deal in or supply, or have in his possession with intent to sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in, or supply any article of food or drink or any medicinal or toilet preparation, intended for human use internally or externally, which contains any wood naphtha, otherwise known as wood alcohol or methyl alcohol, either crude or refined, under or by whatever name or trade-mark the same may be called or known.

No person shall sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in or supply, or have in his possession with intent to sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in or supply any wood naphtha, otherwise known as wood alcohol or methyl alcohol, either crude or refined, under or by whatever name or trade-mark the same may be called or known, unless the container in which the same is sold, offered for sale, given away, dealt in, or supplied shall bear a notice containing the following device and words conspicuously printed or stenciled thereon, viz.:

[Device: Skull and crossbones.]

POISON.

WOOD NAPHTHA OR WOOD ALCOHOL.

Warning.—It is unlawful to use this fluid in any article of food, beverage, or medicinal, or toilet preparation for human use, internally or externally.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws 1904, chap. 39; consolidated laws, chap. 34.]

For list of amendments 1909 to 1913, inclusive, see Laws 1914—table of amendments preceding index page 64.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws 1914, chap. 514.]

An act to amend the public health law in relation to the practice of pharmacy, as to working hours and sleeping apartments in pharmacies and drug stores. * * *

STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[New York City Reg. Bd. of H., July 28, 1914.]

SEC. 69 (as amended). No person shall manufacture or produce or have, sell, or offer for sale in the city of New York any drug which is adulterated or misbranded. The term "drug" as herein used shall include all medicines for external or internal use, or both. Drugs as herein defined shall be deemed adulterated:

(a) If when sold by or under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, official at the time of investigation.

(b) If its strength or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold.

North Carolina.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Wilmington, N. C., Ord., Feb. 28, 1913.]

319. No person, firm, or corporation shall be permitted to give away, deposit, or otherwise distribute any sample package, parcel, box, or other quantity of any nostrum, proprietary medicine, or other material of an alleged medicinal character, or claiming to be a curative agency, by means of depositing or leaving the same in any hallway, private area, or yard, or on any street, alley, or public place in the city. Any person violating any provision of this section and every person, firm, or corporation causing or inducing the same shall be subject to a penalty of \$10 for each and every such offense.

Ohio.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 230.]

SEC. 1177-29—1177-42.

See Public Health Reports 1913, volume 28, page 2204; also Reprint No. 146 from the Public Health Reports, page 67.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 326.]

An act to amend section 12672 of the General Code restricting the selling, bartering, or giving away of cocaine, opium, morphine, and other drugs, and to enact a supplemental section to be known as section 12672-1 and to repeal section 12674 of the General Code.

See Public Health Reports 1913, volume 28, page 2205; also Reprint No. 146 from the Public Health Reports, page 68.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 109.]

SEC. 5784 (as amended). A drug shall be misbranded within the meaning of this chapter—(1) If the package fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of grain or ethyl alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of such substances contained therein, provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the prescriptions of regular licensed physicians, dentists, and doctors of veterinary medicine, nor to such drugs and preparations as are officially recognized in the eighth decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopeia or the third edition of the National Formulary, and which are sold under the name by which they are so recognized; (2) if the package containing it, or any label thereon, bears a statement, design, or device regarding it or the ingredients or substances contained therein which is false or misleading in any particular; (3) if the package containing it, or any label thereon, bears or contains any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or the therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein which is false and fraudulent.

OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 187.]

SEC. 1243-1. An act requiring the reporting of certain occupational diseases.

See Public Health Reports, 1913, page 2205; also Reprint No. 146 from the Public Health Reports, page 68.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 483.]

An act for the prevention of occupational diseases, with special reference to lead poisoning.

Sec. 6330-1—6330-10.

See Public Health Reports, 1913, page 2206; also Reprint No. 146 from the Public Health Reports, page 68.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, senate bill No. 203.]

An act to provide for license to traffic in intoxicating liquors and to further regulate the traffic therein; to establish a State liquor licensing board and county liquor licensing boards; to define their powers and duties; and to amend sections 6065 and 6071, General Code of Ohio.

Sec. 1261-16—1261-73.

[Laws, 1913, senate bill No. 285.]

An act to amend sections 6087, 6088, 6089, and 6091 of the general code, relating to the duties of certain inspectors and to the assessment of the liquor-traffic tax, and to amend section 6072 of the general code.

[Laws, 1913, House bill No. 663.]

An act to provide for refunding of portions of the tax on the traffic of intoxicating liquors in certain cases of enforced discontinuance of said traffic.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 531.]

Section 6094-1 relates to the distribution of revenues from liquor traffic.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 210.]

Sec. 375 (as amended). The State dairy and food commissioner shall enforce the laws against fraud, adulteration, or impurities in foods, drinks, or drugs, and unlawful labeling within the State. The State dairy and food commissioner, in collaboration with the official chemists of the State dairy and food department, shall establish standards of quality, purity, and strength for foods when such standards are not otherwise established by any law of this State. Such standards shall conform to the standards for foods adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture. The State dairy and food commissioner, in collaboration with the official chemists of the State dairy and food department, shall make such uniform rules and regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of the food, drug, dairy, and sanitary laws of this State. Such rules and regulations shall, where applicable, conform to, and be the same as, the rules and regulations adopted from time to time for the enforcement of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, and known as the food and drugs act. The State dairy and food commissioner, each assistant commissioner, and each inspector shall inspect drugs, butter, cheese, lard, sirup, and other articles of food or drink made or offered for sale in the State and prosecute or cause to be prosecuted each person, firm, or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of an adulterated drug or article of food or drink in violation of law.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 353.]

An act to amend sections 1307 and 1311 of the General Code in relation to the practice of pharmacy in the State of Ohio.

Oklahoma.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, house bill No. 46.]

An act amending sections 11 and 16 of chapter 70 of the session laws of 1911; making it unlawful to sell certain liquors to a minor, person of unsound mind, or an habitual drunkard; making the keeping of a place for the purpose of violating the prohibition laws of this State unlawful; making it unlawful to act as agent for any wholesale liquor house, brewery, or distillery or any other liquor house; making the keeping of more than a certain amount of liquor at place of business or residence prima facie evidence of an intention to violate the law; requiring the police judge of a city or justice of the peace of any town or village to certify convictions to county attorney; and declaring an emergency.

Pennsylvania.

OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Laws, 1913, No. 851.]

An act to prevent occupational diseases; * * *

See Public Health Reports, 1913, volume 28, page 2210; also Reprint No. 146 from the Public Health Reports, page 73.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, No. 439.]

An act authorizing any person, firm, or corporation owning or operating distilleries producing only denatured alcohol for industrial purposes, and not for use as a beverage or for medicinal purposes, to operate such distillery without a license; regulating the taxation of such corporations; requiring certain reports to be made to the auditor general; and providing penalties.

[Laws, 1913, No. 171.]

An act to amend * * * an act making it a misdemeanor for any minor to knowingly and falsely represent himself to be of full age for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquors.

[Laws, 1913, No. 5.]

An act permitting any wholesale or retail licensed liquor dealer or bottler to keep such licensed place of business open during the pendency of any application for transfer of license.

Porto Rico.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, No. 135.]

An act to establish standard systems of weights and measures, to regulate the purchase and sale of commodities and the ascertainment of weights and measures in industrial and commercial transactions, and to prevent fraud therein, and for other purposes.

See also Laws, 1914, No. 3 and No. 7.

Philippine Islands.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1913, act No. 2255.]

SECTION 1. The manufacture, possession, or sale, without special permit from the director of constabulary or senior inspector of the Province, of dynamite or other high explosives, or their components, for any use or purpose, except in the execution of bona fide engineering and mining work, and as provided in section 1 of act numbered 1499, as amended, is hereby prohibited: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States or to pharmacies, drug stores, or laboratories employing such substances for medicinal or experimental purposes.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine of not more than ₱500, or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, act No. 2205.]

SECTION 1. Duly registered dentists are hereby granted the right granted by act No. 1761 to physicians to prescribe and administer opium, cocaine, alpha or beta eucaine, or any derivative or preparation of said drugs or substances

as a medicine for dental purposes, subject to the regulations prescribed by the collector of internal revenue and approved by the secretary of finance and justice.

[Laws, 1914, act 2381.]

SECTION 1. "Prohibited drug" and "opium" as herein used shall be understood in the sense defined in section 135 of the internal revenue law of 1914.

SEC. 2. Except as provided in section 136 of the internal revenue law of 1914, no person shall own, prepare, or administer any prohibited drug, or have the same in his possession or subject to his control, or knowingly transport or permit the same to be in or on his premises; and save upon the prescription of a duly licensed and practicing physician, veterinarian, or dentist, no person shall inhale, snuff, chew, swallow, inject, or otherwise take or use any such drug in or on his body or permit the same to be used upon him by another. Nor shall any person keep, maintain, or conduct any dive or resort where opium is smoked or otherwise used contrary to law. The violation of any provision hereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ₱300 nor more than ₱10,000 and imprisonment not less than three months nor more than five years, and in case of recidivism incident to the commission of a second or subsequent offense under the provisions of this section the delinquent may be deported, if not a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall serve as guard or lookout for a dive or resort where opium is smoked or otherwise used contrary to law or who shall knowingly visit any such dive or resort shall, if not punishable under the provisions of the next preceding section hereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ₱100 nor more than ₱300 and imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than six months.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall unlawfully import or bring any prohibited drug into the Philippine Islands, or assist in so doing, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than two nor more than five years and by a fine of not less than ₱300 nor more than ₱10,000. In case of the commission of a second or subsequent offense under this section the delinquent may be deported, if not a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall unlawfully sell or deliver any prohibited drug to another person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years and by a fine of not less than ₱300 nor more than ₱10,000. In case of the commission of a second or subsequent offense under this section the delinquent may be deported, if not a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 6. The possession or custody of any opium pipe or other apparatus designed for smoking, injecting, or administering opium in any manner is unlawful, except when in the hands or under the control of a person authorized by law to have and use opium.

Any person having unlawful possession or custody of any such pipe or apparatus shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ₱500 and imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

SEC. 7. When unlawfully used, or found on, about, or in the possession of any person not authorized to have control and disposition of the same, or when found secreted or abandoned, all prohibited drugs, and all instruments, apparatus, and articles especially designed for their use, shall be forfeited to the Government and shall be at once seized. Articles so seized shall be turned over to the collector of internal revenue to be dealt with by him according to law.

SEC. 8. The unlawful possession of any opium pipe, or other instrument for using any prohibited drug in or on the human body, shall be deemed *prima facie*

evidence that the person having such possession of the same has, contrary to the provisions of section 2 hereof, unlawfully used in or upon his body the prohibited drug for the use of which the apparatus or instrument in question was designed.

SEC. 9. When any physician or dentist prescribes opium for a patient whose physical condition does not require its use, his license to practice medicine or dentistry, as the case may be, shall be revoked by the board of medical or dental examiners, after due notice and hearing; and upon conviction he shall be punished by a fine of not less than ₱300 nor more than ₱10,000, or by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months nor more than five years, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. Provides for the disposition of fines and other moneys.

SEC. 11. The chief of constabulary shall exercise supervision over the enforcement of this act, without prejudice to the full exercise of the powers and duties in reference thereto incumbent upon other branches of the Government service; and with the approval of the secretary of commerce and police, said chief may compromise any case arising under the provisions of this act, and this either before or after the commencement of legal proceedings therein, but not after judgment pronounced.

SEC. 12. Repeals act No. 1761 and other laws in conflict with this act.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect on the 1st of July, 1914.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1914, act 2342.]

SECTION 1. Every preparation, whether of a simple substance or of compounded substances, for the prevention, alleviation, or cure of human ailments, whether issued in or for retail sale, shall be accompanied by the formula of preparation plainly and legibly expressed upon the bottle, label, or package immediately containing the preparation, in such wise that it shall reach the purchaser at each and every purchase. The formula shall be accurately stated, qualitatively and quantitatively, in the language, descriptions, and abbreviations used in the United States Pharmacopœia or other accepted pharmacopœias or formularies. If any nonofficial drug or substance be used in the preparation, it shall be plainly described under its ordinary name or customary chemical term, and not by any fancy or proprietary name.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to prescriptions representing the private formulas of legally qualified physicians practicing in the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 2. No preparation, whether of a simple substance or of compounded substances, or any fraudulent therapeutic appliance or device for the prevention, alleviation, or cure of human ailments, shall be accompanied by any advertisement, announcement, persuasion, recommendation, testimonial, reference, certificate of merit, declaration of merit or efficacy, mark of distinction, or picture, symbol, or emblem signifying or suggesting any of these, either upon or in the article itself, or upon the bottle, box, container, cork, capsule, label, or attachment, or upon the invoice, bill, advice, notification or otherwise by any device or method which is false, fraudulent, exaggerated, or misleading in any way.

SEC. 3. No advertisement or announcement of any proprietary, patent, or secret cure or any fraudulent therapeutic appliance or device shall be published or circulated in any newspaper, journal, serial, book, pamphlet, handbill, poster, wall plate, or by painting, impressing, embossing, or otherwise, within the

Jurisdiction of the Government of the Philippine Islands, which is false, fraudulent, misleading, or exaggerated in any way, and every such advertisement or announcement shall be accompanied with the formula as provided in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 4. The director of health, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the attorney general or any official to whom the director of health shall report any violation of this act to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the Philippine Islands, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

SEC. 6. Any person, corporation, or company violating any provisions of this act, or any regulation made in accordance therewith, shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed ₱200, or six months' imprisonment, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, for each offense.

SEC. 7. Repeals acts and ordinances inconsistent with this act.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 1914.

[Reg. Director of Health, June 18, 1914.]

REGULATION 1. Advisory board.—The board of food and drug inspection authorized in Executive Order No. 7, series of 1911, to act in an advisory capacity to the director of health in the administration of act No. 1655, will, in accordance with Executive Order No. 52, series of 1914, also act in a similar capacity in the administration of act No. 2342.

REG. 2. Preparation defined.—(SECTION 1.) (a) The expression "every preparation, whether of a simple substance or of compounded substances, for the prevention, alleviation, or cure of human ailments," wherever it shall occur in act 2342, shall be held to mean any substance or preparation except those used exclusively for cosmetic purposes.

(b) The requirement with reference to labeling shall be interpreted that each package or part thereof shall have the formula attached to the container, so that it may be easily read, and the label shall be in English.

REG. 3. Formula defined.—(a) The word "formula" shall, for the purposes of this act, be held to mean all medicinal ingredients qualitatively and quantitatively, and shall be in English.

(b) The formula shall state accurately the medicinal ingredients qualitatively and quantitatively, and shall be in English.

(c) The words "private formulas of legally qualified physicians" shall, for the purposes of this act, be held to mean preparations that are compounded or prepared by legally qualified physicians of the Philippine Islands for an illness of a patient that actually exists at the time the medicine is given to the patient for whom it was prescribed.

(d) Pharmacists shall not be required to place the formula upon the containers of prescriptions of qualified physicians of the Philippine Islands if the prescriptions or copies thereof are on file and available for inspection at the pharmacy at which they are filled and are for the illness of a patient that exists at the time the prescriptions are written.

REG. 4. Cipher prescriptions prohibited.—(a) Physicians are prohibited, by act No. 1921, to write prescriptions for patients that can not be filled at any legally authorized pharmacy.

(b) Secret, patent, or proprietary medicines, when prescribed by physicians, shall be properly labeled with the formula of said medicines.

REG. 5. *Advertising matter*.—(SEC. 3. (a) Section 3 shall be held to mean that the advertising matter pertaining to all articles mentioned in this section shall be closely censored, and that nothing of a misleading, obscene, persuasive, or false character shall be permitted.

(b) No proprietary, patent, or secret cure, or any fraudulent therapeutic appliance or device shall be offered for sale or given away in the Philippine Islands which is advertised in violation of section 3 of this act.

(c) At the request of any manufacturer of a patent medicine the bureau of health shall pass upon any formula or advertising matter submitted to it for approval in compliance with act No. 2342.

REG. 6. *Therapeutic devices to be tested*.—All therapeutic devices coming within the provisions of this act shall be tested and favorably reported upon by the bureau of science before they shall be allowed to be sold or given away. The expense of such test shall be borne by the person or persons who dispose of such articles in the Philippine Islands.

REG. 7. *Time limit imposed*.—The act does not affect goods and advertising matter which shall be on hand or which shall have been placed on board ship for shipment to the Philippine Islands prior to July 1, 1914: *Provided*, That all such goods shall be sold prior to January 1, 1917: *And provided also*, That no goods ordered after June 1, 1914, shall be deemed goods in stock or in transit within the meaning of this regulation.

REG. 8. *Limitations of these regulations*.—Nothing in these regulations shall be taken as a construction of any other act than act No. 2342.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, act No. 2202.]

An act to amend act No. 709, as amended, by authorizing the Governor General to regulate the issue of licenses and sale of liquors in military zones in which such sale is prohibited and to revoke such authorizations.

[Laws, 1913, act No. 2287.]

An act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, with certain exceptions, in the Mountain Province, Neuva Vizcaya, and Agusan except in certain districts.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, act No. 2236.]

An act amending sections 16 and 23 of act No. 597, entitled "An act regulating the practice of pharmacy in the Philippine Islands," as amended by act No. 1921, by making further provisions relative to holding examinations, and for other purposes.

SEC. 16 (as amended). * * * To be admitted to examination applicants must pay the secretary treasurer of the board \$10 as an examination fee, which amount shall serve such applicants as a fee entitling them to the certificate mentioned in section 5 in case they pass their examination. They shall, moreover, establish that they have completed 21 years of age; that they have been graduated from a legally chartered school, college, or university; that they have been registered in the office of the secretary of the board as apprentices in pharmacy; that they have had at least two years' practical experience in a pharmacy where the prescriptions of physicians or veterinarians are compounded and where drugs, medicines, and poisons are sold at retail: *Provided*, That from and after July 1, 1913, every person presenting himself for examina-

tion who has graduated from a legally chartered school, college, or university in which the said subjects or pharmaceutical studies are taught, in addition to the requirements hereinbefore set forth shall submit satisfactory evidence that he has followed and has been examined in the studies preliminary to the study of pharmacy in a school, college, or university approved by the secretary of public instruction * * *.

Sec. 23 (as amended). Except as to the labeling of poisons, this act shall not apply to registered physicians putting up their own prescriptions or dispensing medicines to their patients, nor to persons selling drugs, medicines, chemicals, chemical agents, or poisons at wholesale only, nor to persons selling nonpoisonous household remedies and mineral medicinal waters: *Provided*, That the examining board shall have authority to determine what medicines shall be considered as nonpoisonous household remedies, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, and that the sale of such nonpoisonous household remedies by other persons than registered pharmacists is strictly prohibited in places that are not more than 5 kilometers distant from an established pharmacy.

[Laws, 1913, act No. 2248.]

SECTION 1. Section 28 of act No. 1519, entitled "The weights and measures act," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 28. Any person who uses in the purchase or sale of anything any scale or balance, weight, or measure that has not been sealed and licensed by the bureau of internal revenue or its duly authorized agents in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than ₱200 or by imprisonment for not more than six months * * *."

[Laws, 1914, act 2376.]

SECTION 1. The sum of ₱6,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated for the manufacture of the liquid extract of bran (tiquitiquil) and its distribution in the Philippine Islands, as hereinafter provided, as a means of introducing and extending its use and establishing its therapeutic properties for combating infantile beriberi.

Sec. 2. The bureau of science, with the aid of the board of directors of the Philippine National League for the Protection of Early Infancy, which shall recommend the method of preparation, shall direct the manufacture of said extract of bran.

Sec. 3. The Philippine National League for the Protection of Early Infancy shall take charge of the gratuitous distribution of said remedy to such persons as may in its judgment need the same and have not the means of acquiring it, and shall present a written report to the Philippine Legislature, through the secretary of public instruction, at the beginning of each regular session and so long as there shall be on hand any extract of bran made with the funds appropriated by this act, specifying the number of persons treated with said remedy, with their intervention, setting forth the quantity of said remedy consumed by each person, and containing statistical data regarding the scientific results obtained.

Sec. 4. In case there is no extract of bran to be had in the market, the bureau of science is hereby authorized to sell such at the cost of production, plus the proportional expense of preparing and dispatching the same to any other persons requiring it by reason of a medical prescription.

STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Laws, 1914, act 2342.]

SECTION 1. * * * The formula shall be accurately stated, qualitatively and quantitatively, in the language, descriptions, and abbreviations used in the United States Pharmacopœia or other accepted pharmacopœias or formularies. If any nonofficial drug or substance be used in the preparation, it shall be plainly described under its ordinary name or customary chemical term, and not by any fancy or proprietary name.

Rhode Island.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 1087.]

SECTION 1. Section 15 of chapter 178 of the general laws, as amended by chapter 841 of the public laws passed at the January session, A. D. 1912, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 15. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 13 and 14 of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for the first offense shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and upon conviction for a second or subsequent offense shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 for each offense and shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than six months. And whoever, not being a manufacturer or jobber of drugs, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist, or registered assistant pharmacist, registered physician, registered dentist, registered veterinarian, or otherwise entitled under the provisions of this chapter to have possession of any of the drugs enumerated in section 13 of this chapter, is found in possession thereof, except by reason of a physician's prescription, shall be punished likewise.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 1062.]

SEC. 6 (as amended). A drug or an article of food, or an article which enters into the composition of food, shall be deemed to be misbranded:

First. If the package containing it or the label on such package shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false, deceptive, or misleading in any particular, or if the same is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

Second. If the package contains a proprietary or patent medicine, or a proprietary or patent food, and the label fails to bear a statement of the quantity or the proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale and distribution of such proprietary or patent medicines or proprietary or patent foods as were in the possession of any dealer within this State on the 26th day of May, 1908.

That for the purposes of this chapter an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded in the case of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein which is false, deceptive, or misleading.

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 1062.]

SEC. 6 (as amended). A drug or an article of food, or an article which enters into the composition of food, shall be deemed to be misbranded: * * *

Second. If the package contains a proprietary or patent medicine, or a proprietary or patent food, and the label fails to bear a statement of the quantity or the proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein: * * *

That for the purposes of this chapter an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded, * * * in the case of food:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count: *Provided, however*, That reasonable variations shall be permitted and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of this chapter.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 1042.]

An act to amend section 4 of chapter 123 of the general laws, entitled "Of the suppression of intemperance," by providing for the casting of ballots for or against the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 1083.]

An act to amend section 2 of chapter 123 of the general laws.

South Carolina.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, No. 89.]

An act to regulate the division of dispensary profits in the counties of this State.

[Laws, 1913, No. 193.]

An act to authorize an election to be held in Jasper County to determine whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold in said county.

[Laws, 1913, No. 172.]

An act to require dispensary officials in Charleston County to give surety bonds and the costs for the same to be paid out of dispensary funds.

Tennessee.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, p. 403, chap. 11.]

SECTION 1. That on and after the taking effect of this act it shall be unlawful for any person in the State of Tennessee to sell, barter, distribute, or give away any opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof: *Provided*, That this shall not apply—

(a) To the dispensing or distribution of any said drugs to any patient by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered in the State of Tennessee under the provisions of the several acts regulating the practice of their profession: *Provided, however*, That said distribution or dispensing shall be in the course of his professional practice only, and that such physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon shall personally attend such patient.

(b) To the sale, dispensing, or distribution of any said drugs by pharmacists registered under the laws of the State governing the practice of the profession of pharmacy to a consumer under and in pursuance to a written prescription issued by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon of the standing mentioned in (a) above: *Provided, however*, That such prescription shall be dated as of the day on which signed, and shall be signed by the physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon who shall have issued the same.

(c) To the sale or distribution of any of the aforesaid drugs by any wholesale druggist, dealer, or jobber within the State to a retail dealer.

SEC. 2. That every wholesale or retail dealer shall keep in his place of business a registry, to be made in accordance with the rules and regulations hereinafter provided for; said registry shall plainly show all purchases made by said persons of the aforesaid drugs, date purchased, from whom purchased, and amount of said purchase. He shall likewise keep a registry which shall show all sales of said products, including the date on which sale is made, the amount sold, and to whom sold. All retail dealers and pharmacists doing business pursuant to the terms of this act shall likewise keep on file for a period of two years all prescriptions containing such drugs, which have been filled by them.

Said records of every character shall be open to inspection by all State and municipal officials who are charged with the enforcement of any law or municipal ordinance regulating the sale, prescribing, dealing in, or distribution of the aforesaid drugs. Physicians who shall dispense or distribute any of the aforesaid drugs provided by this act shall keep a duplicate of all prescriptions issued by them for a term of two years, and said duplicates shall be subject to inspection by any of the officers named in the preceding paragraph.

SEC. 3. That the possession or control of any of the aforesaid drugs by any persons other than those excepted in sections 1 and 2 of this act shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of this act: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any employee of any person exempted as above who has such possession or control by virtue of his employment and not on his own account, or to any United States, State, or municipal officer, board, or other authorities who or which has possession of any such drugs for purposes of investigation, enforcement of law, or otherwise, or to a warehouseman holding possession of same for a person exempted under the provisions of this act, or to common carriers engaged in transporting such drugs: *Provided further*, That it shall not be necessary to negative any of the aforesaid exemptions in any complaint, information, indictment, or other writ or proceeding laid or brought

under this act; and the burden of proof of any such exception shall be upon the defendant.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of section 2 above shall not apply to any person who keeps the records therein named in accordance with the laws of the United States as now existing or which shall hereafter be made providing for such records.

SEC. 5. That the word "person" as used in this act shall be construed to import the plural or singular, as the case demands, and shall include firms, corporations, companies, societies, and associations.

SEC. 6. That it is hereby made the special duty of the pure food and drug inspector and his duly appointed assistant inspectors and chemists to specially enforce the provisions of this act, and rules and regulations for its enforcement shall be made by the said State pure food and drug inspector and the secretary of State board of health.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall disclose any of the information contained in the registers, prescriptions, or other records mentioned in this act, except for the purpose of the enforcement of the provisions of this act or of enforcing any other law of the State or the ordinances of any municipality, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined and imprisoned as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 8. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the sale, distribution, giving away, or dispensing of preparations and remedies which do not contain more than 2 grains of opium or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-twelfth of a grain of heroin, or more than 1 grain of codein, or any salt or derivative of any of them in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine, or any of their salts, or any synthetic substitute for them: *Provided*, That such remedies and preparations are sold, distributed, given away, or dispensed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intentions and provisions of this act.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

SEC. 8A. That no retail druggist or dealer shall have on hand at one time a stock greater than 5 ounces of cocaine or of tropa-cocaine, hollo-cocaine, nova-cocaine, alpha eucaine, beta eucaine; and if the stock on hand of any of said substances shall be as much as 5 ounces, none of the other substances shall be kept on hand at the same time. Said drugs shall not be sold in the flake or crystal form, but in solution only, which said solution shall not be stronger than 5 per cent.

SEC. 9. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, for the first offense shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and for the second offense by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and by imprisonment for 30 days in the county workhouse. It shall be the duty of the circuit and criminal court judges of this State to give the provisions of this act in special charge to the grand jury, and the grand jury shall have and exercise inquisitorial power over any violation of this act; and no prosecutor shall be required for an indictment against a person for violating the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and this act shall take effect from and after Janu-

ary 1, 1914, the public welfare requiring it: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair, alter, amend, or repeal any of the provisions of chapter 297 of the acts of 1907, or any amendments thereto.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1913, p. 147, chap. 16.]

SEC. 1. * * * "An act to prohibit the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded food or drugs affecting the health of the people in the State of Tennessee and to provide for the enforcement of the same" shall be, and the same is, hereby amended. * * *

(a) By inserting immediately following subsection 2, under heading "In case of drugs," the following additional subsection:

3. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein which is false.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, p. 659, chap. 1.]

An act regulating the shipment of intoxicating liquor into this State or between points within this State; regulating the delivery of such liquor; providing for the filing of statements with the county clerk showing such shipments and providing that certified copies of each statement may be used as evidence and for the fees to such county clerk for making such copies; prescribing penalties for violation of the provisions of this act; and conferring jurisdiction for the trial of violations of this act upon the courts of the county from or to which such shipments may be made and regulating the procedure in relation thereto.

[Laws, 1913, p. 669, chap. 3.]

An act to prohibit the conveying or shipping of whisky, wine, ale, beer, and all other intoxicants from one county to another county in this State, and to give jurisdiction to the courts of the county to which shipment is made to try violations of this act and to fix punishment for violation of same.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, p. 539, chap. 42.]

An act to prevent the use or sale in the State of Tennessee of any weight, measure, weighing device, or measuring device not sealed as required by law; to provide punishment for violation of this act and to declare same a misdemeanor.

[Laws, 1913, p. 566, chap. 46.]

An act to provide a system of standard weights and measures in the State of Tennessee and to establish the offices of the State superintendent of weights and measures and State sealer of weights and measures, * * *.

Texas.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913 (regular session), chap. 67.]

See below.

[Laws, 1913 (regular session), chap. 75.]

An act to amend article 615, title 11, chapter 8, of the Penal Code, fixing time for opening and closing place of business of liquor dealers.

[Laws, 1913 (first called session), chap. 30.]

An act to amend articles 7435, 7442, 7451, and 7452 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas so as to provide for fixing the hours of opening and closing any house or place of business where intoxicating liquors are licensed to be sold, requiring the closing of such places of business between the hours of 9.30 p. m. on Saturday night and 6 a. m. of the following Monday morning and between the hours of 9.30 p. m. and 6 a. m. of the following morning of any week day; * * *.

[Laws, 1913 (first called session), chap. 31.]

An act to amend chapter 67 of the acts of the Thirty-third Legislature, regular session, of the State of Texas, entitled "An act to prohibit the intrastate shipment and transportation of intoxicating liquors, prohibiting any person, firm, corporation, or any officer, agent, or employee thereof, from delivering to any other person, firm, corporation, or any officer, agent, or employee thereof, any intoxicating liquor for shipment, transportation, or carriage from any point within this State to any other point within this State; * * *."

Sec. 7. Nothing in this act shall prohibit any owner, proprietor, agent, or employee of any drug store in which drugs are compounded and employing a registered pharmacist, whether incorporated or unincorporated, or any owner, proprietor, agent, or employee of any educational or eleemosynary institution, whether incorporated or unincorporated, or any owner, proprietor, agent or employee of any public or private hospital, whether incorporated or unincorporated, or any agent, officer, or employee of any manufacturer or the owner or proprietor of any manufacturing establishment, whether incorporated or unincorporated, from receiving alcohol for the uses of his, their, or its business only, provided such business is not manufacturing of any intoxicating liquors capable of being used as a beverage; provided further, that the order for the same shall be accompanied with an affidavit showing that the person ordering or receiving same is entitled to receive the same under the provisions of this section; in which said affidavit the fact shall be stated as to the status of the person so ordering or receiving the same, and the quantity of alcohol so ordered, and an original of such affidavit at the time of the making of such order shall be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county where such intoxicating liquor is to be delivered.

Sec. 10. Nothing in this act shall make it unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent, officer, or employee thereof to ship, transport, carry, or deliver intoxicating liquor to any person authorized or licensed under the laws of this State to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors (including dealers licensed and authorized under the laws of this State to sell such liquor for medicinal purposes on prescription in local-option territory). * * *

Sec. 13. Any owner, proprietor, agent, or employee of any drug store, or any owner, proprietor, agent, or employee of any board of directors of any hospital, educational or eleemosynary institutions of this State, or any owner, agent, or

employee of any manufacturer or manufacturing establishment who shall order any alcohol without accompanying the order with affidavit as required in section 7 of this act, or who shall fail or refuse to file an original of such affidavit with the clerk of the county where such liquor is to be delivered, shall be guilty of violating the provisions of this act.

Virginia.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 15.]

An act to provide for the calling and holding of an election upon the question of prohibiting the manufacture for sale and the sale of intoxicating liquors, to prescribe for qualification of voters in said election, to declare the effect of the result of such election, and to provide penalties for the violation of this act.

Washington.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 60.]

An act creating a department of agriculture, providing for the organization and administration thereof, defining the powers and duties of its officers and employees. * * *

SEC. 5. For the purpose of administering the affairs of the department of agriculture it shall be organized into four divisions, to be known, respectively, as the division of dairy and live stock, the division of horticulture, the division of agriculture, and the division of foods, feeds, fertilizers, drugs, and oils.

SEC. 6. It shall be his duty: * * *

2. To exercise all the powers and perform all the duties now vested in and required to be performed by the State dairy and food commissioner.

West Virginia.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 16.]

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or give away, or in any other manner to supply or furnish any person in this State opium in any form; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to any sale of opium by a registered pharmacist upon the written prescription of a practicing physician in good standing in his profession, nor to any reputable physician dispensing opium in the regular course of his practice.

Section 6 provides penalty.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 13.]

An act to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors, wine, porter, ale, beer, or any intoxicating drink, mixture, or preparation of like nature, except the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale for medicinal, pharmaceutical, mechanical, sacramental, or scientific purposes, and the manufacture and sale of denatured alcohol for industrial purposes as regulated and provided for by this act; and to enforce the amendment of section 46 of article 6 of the State constitution, ratified on the 5th day of

November, 1912, and making the State tax commissioner ex officio State commissioner of prohibition, and defining his duties, and providing for the enforcement of this act and prescribing penalties for violations thereof.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent anyone from manufacturing for his own domestic consumption wine or cider; or to prevent the manufacture, from fruit grown exclusively within this State, of vinegar and nonintoxicating cider for use or sale; or to prevent the manufacture and sale, at wholesale, to druggists only of pure grain alcohol for medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific, and mechanical purposes, or wine for sacramental purposes by religious bodies; or to prevent the sale and keeping and storing for sale by druggists of pure grain alcohol for mechanical, pharmaceutical, medicinal, and scientific purposes, or of wine for sacramental purposes by religious bodies, or any United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary preparation in conformity with the West Virginia law, or any preparation which is exempted by the provisions of the national pure-food law, and the sale of which does not require the payment of a United States liquor dealer's tax. But no druggist shall sell any such grain alcohol except for medicinal, scientific, pharmaceutical, and mechanical purposes, or wine for sacramental purposes, except as herein-after provided; and the same shall not be sold by such druggist for medicinal purposes except upon a written prescription of a physician of good standing in his profession and not of intemperate habits or addicted to the use of any narcotic drug, prescribing the amount of alcohol, the disease or malady for which it is prescribed, and how it is to be used, the name of the person for whom prescribed, the number of previous prescriptions given by such physician to such person within the year next preceding the date of such prescription, and stating that the same is absolutely necessary for medicine and not to be used as a beverage, and that such physician, at the time such prescription was given, made a personal examination of such person, and that such person is known to such physician to be of temperate habits and not addicted to the use of any narcotic drug; and only one sale shall be made upon such prescription; and such prescription shall be at all times kept on file by such druggist and open to inspection of all State, county, and municipal officers. It shall be the duty of such druggist to register in a book kept for that purpose all prescriptions from physicians mentioned in this section, stating the name of the party for whom prescribed, the date of the prescription, the name of the physician by whom the prescription is issued, the quantity of such alcohol and the use for which prescribed, and such record shall at all times be open to the same inspection as such prescriptions.

It shall be lawful for a druggist to sell grain alcohol for pharmaceutical, scientific, and mechanical purposes, or wine for sacramental purposes by religious bodies, only to any person not a minor and who is not of intemperate habits or addicted to the use of narcotic drugs who shall at the time and place of such sale make an affidavit in writing signed by himself before such druggist or a registered pharmacist at the time and place in the employ of such druggist, stating the quantity and the time and place and fully for what purpose and by whom such alcohol or wine is to be used; that affiant is not of intemperate habits or addicted to the use of any narcotic drug; and that such alcohol or wine is not to be used as a beverage or for any purpose other than that stated in such affidavit. Such affidavit shall be filed and preserved by such druggist and be subject to inspection at all times by any State, county, or municipal officer and a record thereof made by such druggist in the record book mentioned in this section showing the date of the affidavit, by whom made, the quantity of such alcohol or wine, and when, where, for what purpose, and by whom to be used. Only one sale shall be made upon such affidavit, and only in the

county where the same is made, and no greater quantity than is therein specified. For the purpose of this act any druggist or registered pharmacist making such sale shall have authority to administer such oath.

If any druggist, owner of a drug store, registered pharmacist, clerk, or employee shall upon such prescription or affidavit or otherwise knowingly sell or give any such alcohol or wine to any person who is of intemperate habits or addicted to the use of any narcotic drug or knowingly sell or give the same to anyone to be used for any purpose other than that named in said affidavit or prescription, or who shall sell or give away any liquors without such affidavit or prescription, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars and confined in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months. In any prosecution against a druggist, owner of a drug store, registered pharmacist, clerk, or employee for selling or giving liquor contrary to law, if a sale or gift be proven, it shall be presumed that the same was unlawful in the absence of satisfactory proof to the contrary, and the presentation of such prescription or affidavit by the defendant at the time of the trial for such sale or gift shall be sufficient to rebut the presumption arising from the proof of such sale or gift: *Provided*, The jury shall believe from all the evidence in the case that such sale or gift was made in good faith under the belief that such prescription or affidavit and statements therein were true: *And provided further*, That such druggist, owner of a drug store, registered pharmacist, clerk, or employee shall have complied with all other provisions of this act relating to the sale or gift.

An indictment against any druggist, registered pharmacist, clerk, or employee, for any offense committed under the provisions of this section, shall be sufficient, if in the form and effect following:

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, *county of* ———, to wit:

In the circuit court of said county:

The grand jurors in and for the body of said county of ———, upon their oaths do present that A. B., within one year next prior to the finding of this indictment, in the said county of———, did unlawfully sell, give, offer, expose, keep, and store for sale and gift, liquors, against the peace and dignity of the State.

SEC. 5. If any person who is of intemperate habits or addicted to the use of any narcotic drug shall make the affidavit mentioned in the preceding section, or if any person making such affidavit shall use as a beverage, or for any purpose, or at any place other than that stated in such affidavit, or shall knowingly permit another to do so, said alcohol or wine, or any part thereof, or shall knowingly make any false statement in such affidavit, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and be confined in the county jail not less than two nor more than six months for the first offense hereunder, and for the second offense he shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

And if any physician who is not in good standing in his profession, or who is of intemperate habits, or who is addicted to the use of any narcotic drug, shall issue any such prescription as is mentioned in the preceding section, or if any physician shall issue such prescription without at the time making a personal examination of the person for whom the liquor is prescribed, or shall prescribe for any person who is in the habit of drinking to intoxication and whom he knows or has reason to believe is in the habit of drinking to intoxication, or shall give such prescription and make the statements therein required, or any

part thereof, falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months; and, in addition thereto, for the first offense under this statute the court may, in its discretion, suspend the license of such physician for a period of six months, and for each offense thereafter the court shall suspend such license for a period of six months.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 24.]

An act * * * relating to the State and local boards of health and offenses against the public health, * * *.

SEC. 19. If a person knowingly sell or expose for sale any diseased, corrupted, or unwholesome drugs or provisions, whether food or drink, without making the same known to the buyer, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be confined in jail not more than six months and fined not exceeding \$100.

SEC. 19a. Whenever the State board of health has reason to believe that any food, drink, or drug sold or offered for sale is diseased, corrupted, unwholesome, or adulterated, it shall take, or cause to be taken by its authorized agent, a specimen thereof and test or analyze the same; and if the result of such test or analysis in the case indicates that the said food, drink, or drug is diseased, corrupted, unwholesome, or adulterated, the same shall be prima facie evidence of such fact in prosecutions under this act. If the board, deeming it necessary, shall cause such food, drink, or drug to be analyzed, the result of such analysis shall be recorded and kept in evidence, and a certificate of such results, sworn to by the person making the analysis, who shall also state under oath in his certificate that he was the first thereunto duly authorized by the State board of health, and state also the reasonable cost of such analysis, shall be admissible in evidence in prosecution under this act. The expense of such analysis, not exceeding \$15 in any one case, shall be included in the cost of such prosecutions and taxed in favor of said board of health.

Wisconsin.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 234.]

SEC. 1419. 10. Except as may be otherwise authorized by law, no person shall throw, cast, deposit, drop, scatter, or leave, or cause to be thrown, cast, deposited, dropped, scattered, or left, any drug, medicine, or chemical, or any compound or combination thereof, upon any public highway or place, or, without the consent of the owner or occupant thereof, upon any premises in the State of Wisconsin.

11 (as amended). Violation of this section is a misdemeanor, first and second offense punishable by fine, third offense punishable by fine or imprisonment; and if a licensed pharmacist, physician, dentist, or veterinary practitioner, his license shall be revoked. It shall be the duty of the board of pharmacy to cause the prosecution of all persons violating the provisions of this section.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 317.]

SECTION 1. There is added to the statutes a new section to read: Sec. 1636b.
1. No person, association, or corporation shall manufacture, store, offer for

sale, sell, or otherwise dispose of or distribute white phosphorus, single-dipped, strike-anywhere matches of the type popularly known as "parlor matches"; nor manufacture, store, sell, offer for sale, or otherwise dispose of or distribute white phosphorus, double-dipped, strike-anywhere matches, or other type of double-dipped, unless the bulb or first dip of such match is composed of a so-called safety or inert composition, nonignitable on an abrasive surface; nor manufacture, store, sell, or offer for sale, or otherwise dispose of or distribute matches which, when packed in a carton of 500 approximate capacity and placed in an oven maintained at a constant temperature of 200° F., will ignite in eight hours; nor manufacture, store, offer for sale, sell, or otherwise dispose of or distribute Blazer or so-called wind matches, whether of the so-called safety or strike-anywhere type.

2. No person, association, or corporation shall offer for sale, sell, or otherwise dispose of or distribute any matches unless the package or container in which such matches are packed bears plainly marked on the outside thereof the name of the manufacturer and the brand or trade-mark under which such matches are sold, disposed of, or distributed; nor shall more than one case of each brand of matches of any type or manufacture be opened at any one time in the retail store where matches are sold or otherwise disposed of; nor shall loose boxes or paper-wrapped packages of matches be kept on shelves or stored in such retail stores at a height exceeding 5 feet from the floor; all matches, when stored in warehouses, excepting manufacturers' warehouses at place of manufacture, when such warehouses contain automatic sprinkler equipment, must be kept only in properly secured cases, and not piled to a height exceeding 10 feet from the floor, nor be stored within a horizontal distance of 10 feet from any boiler, furnace, stove, or other like heating apparatus, nor within a horizontal distance of 25 feet from any explosive material kept or stored on the same floor; all matches shall be packed in boxes or suitable packages, containing not more than 700 matches in any one box or package: *Provided, however,* That when more than 300 matches are packed in any one box or package the said matches shall be arranged in two nearly equal portions, the heads of the matches in the two portions shall be placed in opposite directions; and all boxes containing 350 or more matches shall have placed over the matches a center holding or protecting strip made of chip board not less than 1½ inches wide; said strip shall be flanged down to hold the matches in position when the box is nested into the shuck or withdrawn from it.

3. All match boxes or packages shall be packed in strong shipping containers or cases; maximum number of match boxes or packages contained in any one shipping container or case shall not exceed the following number:

Number of boxes:	Nominal number of matches per box.
½ gross.....	700
1 gross.....	500
2 gross.....	400
3 gross.....	300
5 gross.....	200
12 gross.....	100
20 gross, over 50 and under.....	100
25 gross, under.....	50

No shipping container or case constructed of fiber board, corrugated fiber board, or wood, nailed or wire bound, shall exceed a weight, including its contents, of 75 pounds; and no lock-cornered wooded cases containing matches shall have a weight, including its contents, exceeding 35 pounds; nor shall any,

other article or commodity be packed with matches in any such container or case; and all such containers and cases in which matches are packed shall have plainly marked on the outside of the container or case the words "Strike-anywhere matches" or "Strike-on-the-box matches."

4. Any person, association, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined for the first offense not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, and for each subsequent violation not less than \$25.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after June 1, 1914.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 234.]

SECTION 1. Subsections 1 and 10 of section 1419 of the statutes are amended to read:

Section 1419. 1. No person, copartnership, or corporation shall sell, furnish, or deliver to another person any opium, morphine, heroin. * * * alpha or beta eucaine, chloral hydrate, or any salt or combination of the same, or any mixture, preparation, or compound containing more than 2 grains of opium, one-fourth grain of morphine or heroin, one-eighth grain of * * * alpha or beta eucaine, or 10 grains of chloral hydrate in 1 fluid ounce, or if a dry preparation in 1 avoirdupois ounce, or any cocaine, or any combination or mixture, preparation, or compound containing cocaine, except upon the original order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine for a person or animal under his care or treatment. Such prescription shall contain the signature of the prescriber and the name of the person for whom prescribed, and if a veterinary prescription it shall also state the kind of animal for which it is ordered. It shall be dated and kept on file by the person, copartnership, or corporation dispensing the articles ordered or prescribed, and shall not be again compounded or dispensed, except upon an order from the prescriber. * * *

SEC. 2. There are added to section 1419 of the statutes two new subsections to read:

Section 1419. 1a. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to have or keep in his, their, or its store or possession more than 2 ounces of cocaine at any time.

Section 1419. 12. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of subsections 1, 1a, and 3 of this section, relating to cocaine, or any mixture, combination, or solution containing cocaine, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison not less than one year nor more than five years.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 271.]

An act to amend subsection 6 of section 1548b of the statutes relating to excise, and providing for sum to be paid for licenses.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 204.]

An act to amend section 1557n of the statutes relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors to forbidden persons.

See also chapter 206.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 80.]

An act to amend subsection 7 of section 1548 of the statutes relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors upon or within 1 mile of State parks.

See also chapter 64.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 460.]

SEC. 1562 (as amended). All moneys derived from such licenses shall be kept separate from other moneys by the town, city, and village treasurers, and be applied solely to defraying the expense of supporting the poor, and, if ordered by the city council, village board, or town board, for the prevention of disease and of the spread of disease and for public health administration in the city, town, or village which granted the license, so far as is necessary for that purpose, provided that such city, town, or village supports its own poor. If any village does not, under its charter, provide for the support of the poor therein and the town in which such village is situated does support the poor therein, all such moneys received by the village treasurer shall be paid to the treasurer of such town; and provided further, that in counties where the county system of supporting the poor shall have been adopted such moneys shall be paid by the town, village, or city treasurers receiving the same, unless the supervisors, trustees, or common council thereof shall have, by ordinance or resolution, authorized a different way of disposing thereof (which they may do), into the county treasury semiannually, and shall be applied, so far as is necessary, to defraying the expense of supporting the poor of the county and such portion as shall be ordered by the county board for the prevention of disease and of the spread of disease, and for public health administration.